

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 25.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The subject of the evening meeting at the Universalist Church next Sunday will be, "Church Extension, Our Obligation to Spread the Gospel of Good News." Rev. Mr. Little will have for the morning service next Sunday, "A Just Retribution for Sin." The Halloween Party at the Universalist Chapel will be held Nov. 4th.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual Harvest Fair and Supper at the Methodist church last Thursday attracted a large attendance, above 130 partaking of the bountiful supper prepared by the Ladies' Aid. In the vestry tables were arranged for the sale of fancy articles and aprons, 5c and 10c notions and plants, fruit and vegetables, and ice cream. Miss Minnie Capen, Mrs. Lillian Stowell, Mrs. Mae R. Bartlett, Mrs. E. M. Burbank and Mrs. Lizzie Annas were in charge of these tables.

The Loyal Workers and the Young Men's Christian League will hold their Halloween party, Friday evening, Oct. 27th.

Those who attended the Girls' Conference in Saco last week as delegates from the Methodist church were: Miss Minnie Wilson and Miss Naomi Smith.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Secretary Arthur W. Bailey of South Hadley, Mass., delivered a very interesting sermon last Sunday on "The Worth of a Man." He said it is man's spiritual nature that gives him his great worth, and it is the part of wisdom to spare no pains or cost in cultivating and devoting the spiritual nature.

There was a good attendance and the singing by the chorus choir was much enjoyed by all.

The afternoon conference of Sunday School officers and teachers with Mr. Bailey was interesting and profitable.

The subject of the morning sermon next Sunday will be, "Some Lessons of Autumn."

The Christian Endeavor service at seven o'clock in the evening will be led by Prof. Janscome. Topic, "The Rewards of Religion."

Those who attended the Girls' Conference in Saco last week as delegates from the Congregational church were: Mrs. W. C. Curtis, Miss Alice Brown and Miss Kathryn Hanscom.

PUPILS OF MISS FROST GIVE RECITAL.

Saturday evening, Oct. 21, the pupils of Miss Doris Frost gave a recital at her home. About fifty relatives and friends gathered to enjoy a pleasing program.

The work done by some of the pupils who have only taken six lessons shows the painstaking care given them by Miss Frost.

The work done by Elsie Flint with only three lessons was wonderful. Miss Frost is a pupil of Miss Libby of Portland and the pupils had the benefit of her instruction.

PROGRAM.

Kingston March,
Chosenart by Englemann
Vivian Wight, Marjorie Farwell,
Fairy Tiptoes, Arnoldo-Sartorio
Song of the Sea Shell, C. W. Krogmann
Ethel Capen,
Scotiana in F, L. van Beethoven
Marion Hutchins,
Come to School, Geo. L. Spaulding
Elizabeth and Ruth Emery,
Goldfishen, Carl Heins
Vivian Wight,
Little Jack Horner,
Merrily We Sing, Stella Morse Livsey
Elsie Flint.

Serenade, J. Albert Jeffery
Marjorie Farwell,
Martha, Flotowart by J. W. Lerman
Ethel Capen, Marion Hutchins.
Pussy Cat,
Jack and Jill, Stella Morse Livsey
Florence Coburn.
Dancing Stars, Paul Duellie
Ethel Capen.
Shadow Dance, Meyerbeer
Vivian Wight, Marjorie Farwell,
Hickory, Dickory, Dock,
Come and Sing, Stella Morse Livsey
Thos Hutchins.
Tay Tim, L. E. Orth
Elizabeth, Emery,
Shower of Stars, Paul Wachs
Marion Hutchins, Marjorie Farwell,
Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star,
Lady Bird, Stella Morse Livsey
Ruth Emery,
Isles, op. 92 (Left hand alone),
Heart Navina,
Marjorie Farwell.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mr. Leroy S. Tucker of Medford, Mass., is at the Inn for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. West and Miss Helen West of Boston are here for an indefinite stay.

Mr. George E. Schaefer, a prominent citizen of New York, spent several days here most pleasantly.

Judge and Mrs. Geo. F. Rich, Barbara Rich and Julius Stone, were dinner guests at the Inn on Saturday.

Among the many prominent people at the Inn the past week were: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Chalmers Wilson and Miss Stengel of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, prominent society people of New York, stopped over for a day and were lavish in their praise of Bethel and the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brigham of Newton Centre, Mass., were overnight visitors and expressed themselves as being sorry not to have arranged for a longer stay.

Miss G. Brooks of Boston, and Miss Ruth Ely of Providence, R. I., stopped for a couple of days rest on their way by automobile to Sugar Hill, N. H., and Woodstock, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hoskins and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hoskins, for many years proprietors of the Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H., motored over to Bethel for luncheon on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Montague, Mrs. Margery MacFarlane, Misses Elizabeth and Emily MacFarlane, all of Cambridge, Mass., spent a couple of days very pleasantly at the Inn last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding Seibley of New York motored from Maplewood for luncheon on Sunday, and were no delighted with Bethel and the Inn that they have decided to spend part of the winter here.

Mr. O. D. Seavey returned from Boston on Saturday, bringing with him some of the paintings of his brother, lately deceased. They are greatly admired at the Inn, being somewhat different from the stereotyped pictures of flowers and fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Allen of Springfield, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bogardus of Chiswick Falls, Mass., registered at the Inn on Monday. On Tuesday, Mr. Allen and Bogardus "took to the woods," hunting for deer and bear, having been told that they were plentiful in these parts. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Bogardus are patiently waiting at the Inn to see "what the harvest will be."

The old fashioned stage coach was again brought into requisition by Mr. William Fuller, by a driving and picnic party to Songo Lake. Mr. Fuller tooling the horse, Mr. Howard Coburn as outsider. The party consisted of Miss Alice Eames, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Wright, Miss Johnson, Miss Sherman, Miss Hutton, Miss Colwell, Miss Sawford, Miss Horrick and Mr. Sherwin. While at the pond Mr. Linus Blanchard gave an exhibition of the "Air Thrust" Motor which was most interesting. One will be retained as part of the boat livery on the lake.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Ziba Durkee is visiting relatives in Upton and Magalloway.

Wm. Poole from Oxford is visiting his brother, Jack Poole, on Paradise for a few days.

Mrs. E. L. Arto is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chester Cushman, at Montville, Maine.

Mrs. Harold Rollins and son, Harold, Jr., left Monday for Dexter, where she will spend the winter with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. John Swan and Mr. and Mrs. Delison Conroy visited Z. W. Bartlett and family at East Bethel, Sunday.

Frank and Percy Robertson from Portland spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robertson, on Paradise.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

The mid-term examinations occurred Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

On account of the State Teachers' Convention, there will be no school on Thursday or Friday of this week.

The first rehearsal of the Academy orchestra which has recently been organized, was held in the Assembly Room, Monday afternoon.

A meeting of all the boys interested in basketball was held Monday noon. It is hoped that Gould's may have a winning team this year.

Our Y. W. C. A. was represented at the Girls' Conference in Saco by Miss Annie Cummings, Miss Hazel Keniston, Miss Una Brooks and Miss Ruth Cole. Miss Leslie accompanied them as leader. Reports of the conference will be given at the next meeting.

Professor George N. Cross, whose annual visits to Gould's Academy are always anticipated with much pleasure, gave an illustrated lecture in the Assembly Room, Thursday evening. His subject, "Washington, the Government of Our Nation," was very interesting and instructive. Professor Cross will speak again Thursday evening, November 2, his subject being, "The Historic Castles of England."

SCHOOL NOTES.

Gilead with its one school expects to join the Bethel-Greenwood Union at an early date.

Mr. H. A. Allan, State Agent for Rural Schools, visited seven schoolhouses in Greenwood and four in Bethel last week. He suggested improvements in the heating, lighting or sanitation of each. No big improvements can be made this year because of lack of funds but several of the box stoves will receive jackets in order to provide fresh air and a more even distribution of heat.

It is expected that all the elementary school teachers of Bethel and Greenwood will attend the Maine Teachers' Convention at Portland, Oct. 26 and 27. So many excellent sessions are on the program that no progressive teacher can afford to miss being there. Among those not teaching who will attend are: Miss Doris Frost and Miss Ida Packard. Miss Packard, Miss Lane and Miss Philbrick will make their headquarters at Freeport with Mr. and Mrs. Byram.

Four boys of the Potato Club will take part in a Halloween party and exhibition next week at East Bethel. Each will exhibit at least 10 potatoes and will read his essay on "How I Raised My Potatoes." Certified accounts will be filed showing exact costs and the profits or losses. A combined school and agricultural club exhibition for the entire school district is being planned for the near future to be held in Bethel village. The Men's Club guaranteed prizes last spring. T. C. Chapman, F. B. Merrill and F. H. Byram are the committee who have this in charge.

At the Parent-Teacher meeting Wednesday evening, Mr. Allan showed that the average rural school building is so incorrectly lighted that it is detrimental to the children's eyesight; that no provision is made for ventilation; that the old box stove roasts those near it while those farthest away are cold; and that sanitary conditions are bad and often indecent. He advises that the town adopt a progressive policy of repair, thoroughly remodeling at least one schoolhouse each year. About thirty were present and enjoyed Mr. Allan's talk. At the next meeting, Nov. 15, officers and committees will be elected for the ensuing year.

COMMUNITY MUSIC.

Why cannot the people of Bethel have a Community Musical Club like other places?

We all know and are proud of the musical talent of the people of Maine which has been demonstrated by its world-known artists and its splendid choruses at the Musical Festivals of the last 20 years.

Such a club in question could be formed by the loyal cooperation of everyone and with little expense, for there is a great deal of latent talent in this beautiful little village, which if awakened and developed would become a great and mutual force and a benefit to all. Could we not call a meeting with this end in view and form

AN AFRICAN MISSION

First Impressions of Amanzimtoti

In my last letter I told about our arrival in Natal, the motor trip out to Amanzimtoti, and how the school appeared as we came up to it. I also described the Principal, Mr. A. E. LeRoy, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

We all had supper at Mr. LeRoy's. "Have a mealie," said he, passing us a dish of ears of corn. That is the South African name for corn-meales. An ear is "a mealie." Corn meal mush is "mealie porridge." Corn meal is "mealie meal." Cracked corn is "stamp." All the mealies grown here are of the white sort, and quite sweet.

After supper we were invited to go down to "the Debate." Every Friday evening the students get together for debating; and we had arrived on the second Friday of the term. We went down the steep hill to the schoolhouse, and, with the faculty, occupied seats in one front corner of the room. About a hundred Zulu boys and forty Zulu girls, some yellow, some brown, some black, filled the room. They looked very young; I found out later that this was a delusion due mainly to the girls' small stature. In front, one of their number presided, a girl acted as secretary, and three boys were there to judge the debate.

First they sang. The chairman, speaking in an accent at first entirely incomprehensible to me, announced the various items of the program. The boys' glee club sang well; I was reminded of our negro quartets that used to tour at home. Then one boy recited—gosh, what a mess he did make of our language! Finally came the debate: "Resolved, that the ox is more useful than the horse." The chairman called first for the set speeches, which were read, not simply spoken. After that, there was general and hot argument. Of course, there were plenty of mistakes in English, and also an all-pervading accent. Zulu is the students' natural language, and English is simply a foreign tongue which they have learned. Not one speaker had any real fluency; what a difference as they argued in Zulu on the way up hill after the debate.

Saturday morning we were up early, and, taken in charge by Mr. Gray, the head teacher, we were piloted all over the place. We went onto each hillcock, saw the house there and its occupants; we saw the boys at work; we were introduced to those strange fruits, the mango, the umtongulu, the granadilla; we were initiated into the Natal custom of tea at eleven in the morning. As I said in a former letter, the school at Amanzimtoti occupies the irregular hillcock side of a sloping facing southeast. Two ridges shut off the view of the sea, only four miles off, save at some gaps. The land is mostly grassy, with sugar-cane fields in the valleys, and dense woods ("bush") near streams. The higher knolls on the school grounds are capped by brick residences; lower down are the girls' and the boys' dormitories, a quarter of a mile apart; still lower are the schoolhouses and the church. Over across the river is the big Adams Day School for natives. From the upper houses we can see off twenty miles, to the Lighthouse at Durban.

On Sunday we went to church, held in the old barn-like building at the bottom of the hill. The hymns were sung in Zulu—very well sung. The language lends itself to singing far better than even Italian, and the Zulus themselves are fond of singing. Our choir may well envy the work of the mission choir at Amanzimtoti.

We were not to be inspanned ("put into harness") to our work until Tuesday. On Monday we visited the various classes. I was much surprised, in exactly the opposite way to that of Friday. The second year Normal class, for example, was composed of boys and girls of 18 to 22. They had had only the first year Normal class beyond the eighth grade. They were still studying arithmetic. Their English was very hard to understand—and that is the key to all their apparent backwardness. The language difficulty costs them about three years of school work.

The classrooms and the teaching might have been in Maine instead of Natal, so familiar in every way were they.

ANAN JUNIUS.

A Community Chorus open to the people of Bethel and vicinity! As a lover of good music I heartily endorse such a movement.

Freda Hulme Sawford

GRANGE NEWS

PARIS GRANGE.

Paris Grange met for an all day session, Oct. 21, with all but two of the regular officers present. After the usual routine of business and a short program a recess was taken for dinner. A large delegation from Norway Grange was present and the Boys' Corn Clubs of both towns as well as the Girls' Canning Clubs were well represented. After dinner the following program was carried out:

Solo, encore, Kate E. J. Hammond
Three Tabernals, Sisters of Paris Grange
Remarks to the Boys' Corn Club,
A. E. Morse
Worthy State Master Thompson gave a very interesting lecture on the relations between the Agricultural Industry and other Industries.

LONE MT. GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange held its first all day meeting Saturday, October 14, with thirty-seven present. Regular grange dinner of baked beans, coffee and pastries. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on four candidates followed by a short recess and a program as follows:

Musie, Grange
Reading, Lillian Learned
Reading, Mrs. Baker
Song, Grange
Chip Basket.
Reading, W. W. Perkins
Trip to White Mts., L. R. Hall
Song, Grange

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.

Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 139, met for its regular meeting, Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, with forty-four members and seven visitors present. The following Granges were represented: Franklin, East Sumner, Winslow, Sidney, Winthrop, N. H. The Worthy Deputy, G. W. Q. Perham, and wife were among the visitors. Five applications for membership were received. One candidate received the first and second degrees, after which light refreshments were served in the dining room. There was no program as there was so much work to do. Grange closed in form.

WEST PARIS GRANGE.

At the regular meeting of West Paris Grange, District Deputy Quimby Perham, gave a very interesting and instructive talk. And the question, "In what way can we assist our own grand service committee to secure better legislation or help for the farmer?" was ably discussed by members of the Grange, nearly all taking part in the discussion. The lecturer has announced the following program for next meeting:

Musie.
Roll Call, Short Stories or a Current Event.
Question, "How shall the money be raised to build and support our roads and how best expended?" opened by Worthy Master.
Reading from Grange Monthly.
Question box.
Recitation, Mrs. Elmer Hammond
Vocal and instrumental music will be given during the program.
Closing Song.

MISS NATALIE TRUE

WINS ARCHERY PRIZE.

Miss Natalie Wortley True, of Waban, Mass., and (summetimes) of Bethel, in the two-days Tournament, Oct. 12-13, of the Eastern Archery Association at Newton Centre, Mass., won the third woman's prize, a solid silver bow and arrow bar pin. Visiting archers were there in force from New York, New Jersey, Worcester, Mass., etc., and the first and second prizes were won by national champions, Mrs. Burton Payne Gray and Miss Cynthia Wesson, respectively. Miss True has been shooting but a little over a year, in earnest; but the leading archers commented freely on her exceptional correctness of "form" in her shooting, and predict higher honors later.

The Boston Sunday Post and other papers had fine photographs of the prize winners.

Mr. and Mrs. John Preston True both shot at the Tournament likewise, and "got photographed" by the reporters. Bethel boys and girls of his age will recall perhaps the archery club that Mr. True started here back in the 70's. He has never lost his love for it and vows that golf and tennis are completely outclassed.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c, 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,

Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 19-12; Res., 29-7

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT,
2-Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done.
Laces, Polishes, Whiting, Etc.
A. B. BUXTON,
Maine Street, Bethel, Maine.
Opposite N. F. Brown's.

WANTED.

Horses to board and colts to break.
L. A. HALL,
10-12-14, Bethel, Me.

WANTED.

Eight early hatched Brown Leghorn Pullets.
W. A. BRAGG,
10-12-14, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

Fair black horses weighing 1130 each, one 12, the other 14 years old, the horses I worked on my peddler cart for 3 years. Also my peddler cart and sled, both in good running order.

W. A. BRAGG,

10-12-14, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A yearling Gray Durham Bull, also some choice Barred Rock Cockerels, Dacester Strain.

MARTHA E. BARTLETT,

10-10-34-p, Hanover, Maine.

NOTICE.

Beginning Monday, Oct. 30, my store will be closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6.30 for the winter.

H. N. HEAD,

10-10-34, West Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

All those owing me are requested to call and settle within the next 30 days or their account will be left with my attorney for collection.

E. A. SMITH,

Bethel, Maine.
October 16, 1916. 10-10-34.

WANTED.

Blacksmith who can drive on and too shoes, and do jobbing.
F. C. HOIT,
10-26-34-p, Bethel, Maine.

SHOES

Fall and Winter shoes for ladies' and gent's.
Rubbers and Lumbermen's outfits of all kinds.

The largest assortment of lumbermen's and winter outfits ever shown in this section.

SHOE REPAIRING.

All kinds of shoe repairing done in a finished and reliable manner. New tops put on old rubbers or old tops put on new rubbers.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE

Phone 14-4.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy, pleasant and permanently profitable. Be your own boss and build your own business. You take no risk, make sure profit right along. Send name, address, one reference. L. BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York City.

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

MOTHER WISDOM.

Helen Johnson Keyes, and John M. Keyes, M. D.

Do you know any boys or girls who are like the boy I am going to tell you about?

He takes cold easily and breathes with difficulty through his tight nose. He coughs and his voice is usually hoarse, whether he has a cold or not. When he is ill he is very ill and he gets well more slowly than the other children. His appetite is poor and he is restless in his sleep, tossing into queer positions and breathing with his mouth open. He is obliged to be out of school a good deal because of his frequent sicknesses and he is rather stupid in his studies. He seems a little deaf, too. The boys don't like him much because he cannot run fast or play good ball. His chest is narrow and he is small of his age and pale. Sometimes he stammers.

Well, if you have been worrying about such a child, stop worrying and take him to a good nose and throat doctor to be cured. This surgeon will remove the cause of all his difficulties, a mass of tissues called adenoids, at the back of his pharynx, which are filling up his breathing passage. Because he can not draw enough air into his lungs through the choked-up opening, his chest is narrow, his face is pale, his appetite poor and his brain starved for good blood, which makes him a stupid scholar. Because he cannot breathe freely, he tosses in his sleep, seeking a position which will enable him to breathe through his tight nostrils and in the morning he is tired and cross. He has not strength to do what the other boys do and he is growing up without playmates, without knowledge, without ambition. Probably he has a bad temper, partly because he is uncomfortable, partly because everybody is irritable with him. For, cruel though it is, we are irritable with dull and sickly children.

Yes, his state is pitiful. But it can be cured by an operation which, after the anæsthetic is administered, takes just one minute! It is sometimes done under ether, sometimes under cocaine and occasionally under "Twilight Sleep," which has been so much written about as an anæsthetic in childbirth. Some doctors operate without giving their patients anything but the shock is rather severe and wholly needless.

The removal of the adenoids is followed by the quick loss of one or two ounces of blood. Though this looks alarming, it is not so and the operation in the hands of a competent doctor is practically without danger.

About three months after it is performed there begins to be a marked improvement in the patient. He breathes with his mouth shut, sleeps quietly, eats eagerly, hears normally and seldom stammers. He begins to enjoy playing and he does better in his studies.

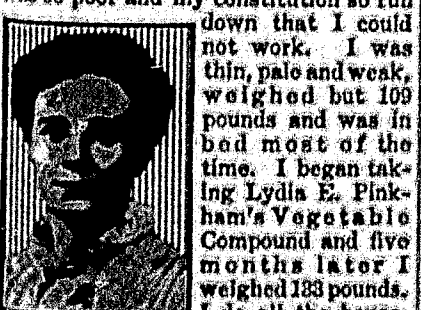
It is wisest to have adenoids removed in the spring, summer or early fall when the weather is mild. It should not be done while the child is suffering from a cold.

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bad most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy." — Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.



There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy. If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BONGO POND.

Mr. C. E. Upton, who is packing apples in Norway, came home, Saturday, and returned again, Sunday.

Mr. Solon Moore of Norway is visiting relatives in Albany.

Mr. Ed. McPhee was in Auburn last week.

Mr. L. J. Andrews is doing some carpenter work for A. B. Kimball.

Arnold Brown of Bethel called on his sister, Mrs. Frances Clough, Sunday.

Mrs. Mildred Brown and baby, Everett, spent Sunday with her friend, Mrs. Abner Kimball.

Mrs. Will Burhoe and two children spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. Tom Burris, of West Bethel.

NORTH NEWRY.

The Grange dance and Harvest supper was well attended. Quite a good sum was realized.

School finished at the Branch, Friday, for one week's vacation.

Mrs. F. Perley Flint and two daughters, with Miss Ferrol Brinck, attended the recital given by the pupils of Miss Doris Frost.

Wallace Kilgore was in town, Friday, hunting.

F. P. Flint is guiding a party at Malloway.

Chester Saunders was in town, sawing wood, last week.

H. P. Thurston and wife were in town, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harly and friends are staying at A. C. Littlehale's for a few days.

Cedric Thurston from Wilkesbury, Pa., is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Littlehale.

After the operation, the patient should be kept in bed for twenty-four hours and in the house for four or five days, unless the weather is balmy. He should be protected from exposure to dust till the wound is entirely healed, that is, for about a week.

The case I have described is a severe one but you will probably be able to recognize the adenoid symptoms even in children where they are less pronounced. These growths are usually at their worst between the ages of eighteen months and seven years. After this, they often begin to shrink of themselves but in the meantime they have done the child an injury which does not disappear. He is already sickly, stupid and bad-tempered. A croupy child will usually be found to have adenoids. They often follow an attack of measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria.

The only way to get rid of adenoids is to have them removed. Treatments which aim to get rid of them by absorption are not successful.

Enlarged and inflamed tonsils are often found in children suffering from adenoids. The sufferer from these easily contracts scarlet fever and diphtheria and for him these diseases are even more dangerous than for the child with normal breathing passages. The operation for their removal is safe and quick and the after-treatment is what it is for adenoids—a few days in the house and a liquid diet.

PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

If you do your own work, and most of us do, a problem of vital importance is "How can I save steps?" Even if one has help it is no less important as we must not impose upon hired help. The kitchen is a woman's office, and she puts up with inconveniences year after year that the husband would not tolerate in his office for a week. Counting three meals each day for three hundred and sixty-five days, the output from this line alone is ten hundred and ninety-five meals a year, and then the side lines, preserving, canning, and in many homes washing and ironing.

The kitchen table and the kitchen stove is the focus of all the work; the stove should be a good one, and if the fuel is wood or coal it should be near by. The line from the work table to the stove, to the pantry, to the basement and to the dining room will mark up an appalling number of miles in the course of doing the kitchen work for a year; and added to this, many women carry all the water in from a well or cistern and all the waste water out again. It is not very expensive and not difficult matter now to have pure water piped into the kitchen and a good tight drain pipe to carry the waste water off, which are the essentials to labor saving.

The kitchen tools should be kept as near the stove and table as possible; all that are frequently used should be hung within reaching distance, and the articles seldom used can be kept in places further off.

Often we go on year after year in the same old rut taking the unnecessary steps because we make no effort to better conditions in our kitchen by arranging the furnishings to save steps and buying the conveniences we can afford.

My advice to all women is to give some study to the work shop; arrange everything with the one thought in mind of saving steps. Take the best and highest thinking you are capable of into your kitchen; do your work thoroughly there, it's the real business end of homemaking.

CANTON

Mrs. Josie Ails of Lewiston is a guest of her friend, Mrs. S. C. Jones, and family.

Miss Gladys Buck of Buckfield has been visiting friends in town.

Miss Sarah J. Bailey is visiting in Andover, where she formerly resided.

Mrs. Bertha Sturtevant of Norway is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Donald B. Partridge.

Miss Ethel Hutchingson is teaching school in Houlton.

Mrs. Sarah E. Tasker has arrived at her residence at Gilbertville for a few months' stay.

Mrs. Mary E. Reed of Meadowview has purchased the stand on High street owned and occupied by Frank Romano.

G. L. Wadlin has been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Abbie G. Bicknell has returned from a visit in Lewiston.

The moving of the central telephone office to the Thompson building has been completed and Mrs. Julia Hollis is in charge.

Mrs. Winifred Staples Smith of Dixfield has been engaged to teach music in the Canton village schools.

J. C. Bicknell has purchased a new auto.

Miss May L. Hadley has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, and other friends in Auburn.

Mrs. Ella Partridge is visiting in Rumford and Andover.

Mrs. Evelyn Dunn is planning to accompany Mr. and Mrs. John N. Foye to Miami, Fla., about the middle of November.

John A. Dodge Relief Corps are to hold a fair and serve a public supper in the early part of December.

Mrs. Evis B. York has been attending the Universalist S. S. Convention at Waterville this week.

Mrs. C. E. Richardson has returned from Bangor, where she has been attending the Rebekah Assembly.

Mrs. Lucetta Maxin, who has been spending several months at Wolf's Point, Montana, has returned home and is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain, of Gilbertville.

Mrs. Mabel Bicknell has been visiting relatives in Lewiston for a few days.

Mrs. Ernest Harmon of Portland has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. F. Towle, and family.

John Carson has been a guest of his brother, Geo. W. Carson, and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Stevens of Orr's Island are guests of her sister, Mrs. Walter Gammon, and family of North Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Jr., took a delightful auto trip to Phillips, Sunday.

A pleasing and jolly affair was the social and entertainment given Wednesday evening by the Ocean Park Study Club, at the G. A. R. Hall. It was called a seashore social and the entertainment was supposed to be a reproduction of things seen while attending the missionary conferences at Ocean Park. The games were merry and unique, and a large number enjoyed the Club's hospitality. Seafood candy was served for a treat. The committee of arrangements was Miss Lida Allen, Miss Marion Tyler and Mrs. Inez Foye.

John M. Harlow of Smithville was in town, Sunday, calling on friends.

Mrs. E. H. York has been entertaining Miss Alice Beebe of Framingham, Mass.

A telephone has been installed in the home of J. C. Bicknell.

Miss Jennie M. Barrows of the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Barrows, and family.

The Hallowe'en entertainment by the Universalist Sunday School has been postponed to Thursday evening, Nov. 2nd. The Hallowe'en play in three acts entitled, "The Little Girl in Red," will be presented by local talent.

Friends in Canton will be interested in the marriage which will take place this week in Belfast, the contracting parties being Henry Gurney Ingersoll of Portland and Miss Gertrude Estelle Combs, eldest daughter of Robert P. Conant of the steamer Camden. Mr. Ingersoll is the eldest son of James H. Ingersoll and Julia Gurney Ingersoll of Portland, formerly of Canton.

Mrs. Celestine Humphrey returned Monday to her home in Dorchester, Mass., after spending a delightful season at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mendall.

Miss Persia Butler of Hingham, Mass., is spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hayden.

Miss Eva Briggs is assisting her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Brown, for a short time.

Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, who has been quite ill the past week, is much better.

A COMMON FACT.

"Your friend, the professor, may have a remarkable talent for language, but there is one tongue he will never master."

"What one's that?"

"His wife's."

EAST BETHEL.

Mr. J. E. Field of Bryant's Pond was at G. K. Hastings' the week end.

Mr. Geo. H. Swan, with team, is working on the Bethel State road.

Mrs. Celia Chadbourne of Bridgton, Me., is this week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Austin of Milan, N. H., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mitchell.

Mrs. H. P. Lyon and two daughters of Rumford are this week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett.

Week end guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan were: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swan, Bethel; Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Maron and friend of Massachusetts.

Mr. G. K. Hastings and sons, Robert and William, and J. H. Swan motored to the woods of Andover Surplus last Saturday for bear and deer hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cummings and party from Norway were in this place last week. Mr. Cummings has recently had a large handsome monument erected in the East Bethel Cemetery in memory of his grandparent, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Staples, who died April 12 and May 31, 1850.

Remember the Hallowe'en entertainment by the school and the Boys' Potato Club demonstration held at the Grange Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31.

BRYANT'S POND.

Payson Philbrook of Bethel is building a dwelling house on the Amos Bryant farm for Forrest McDaniel. A barn was erected on the premises during the summer.

The new mail arrangements as announced Oct. 22, are as follows: The evening mail will close at 6.30 on week days and at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

Dana O. Dudley has lately had installed a light system through all of his farm buildings.

John Thurlow and Sidney Perham left Tuesday for Parkertown, where they will be engaged through the winter in the logging woods under contractor Forrest Emery.

Under Bragdon's management featuring True Boardman and the All Star Company, the "Little Monte Carlo," will be given in 15 chapters, one each Saturday evening at the Opera House. Each a complete drama.

Business is brisk around the carpenter shop and Mr. Bacon has a large amount of work to finish up for the season, including two houses yet to be erected this fall.

One of our oldest residents, Charles B. Brooks, will celebrate his eighty-eighth birthday on Oct. 25th. On the evening of that day he will give an address at the Bryant schoolhouse in Greenwood, taking for his subject, "The Bible."

WEST PERU.

West Peru Grange will hold its Annual Fair and Sale at their hall, Wednesday, Oct. 25. A dance will be held in the evening and a public supper will be served by the grange members.

Mrs. O. T. Woodbury is caring for Miss Louise Trask at the home of her brother in Dixfield. Miss Trask is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Linwood Knox and family have moved to New Hampshire, where Mr. Knox has employment for the winter.

Frank Martin of Weld was a guest of his mother, Mrs. J. E. Bowker, in Dixfield over the week end.

Mr. James Dow fell from a ladder and put his wrist out of joint, Wednesday of last week.

S. Morrill is working for H. L. Fuller.

HEALTHIER CHILDREN CAMPAIGN ADVOCATED.

Dr. True, of Auburn, Maine, in considering the marvelous success of Healthier Children Campaigns in scores of cities and towns, sets down some mighty good advice that should be of value to every mother.

Here's how Dr. True puts it: "Child health, like charity, begins at home. There are many instances when a mother overlooks some small illnesses or notices them only as ordinary child ailments. For instance, a child is ill, humored, has a foul breath, is constipated and expels a host of other small and hardly noticeable ailments. In fact, these lead to numerous complications and, if the cause is not removed, the result often means disastrous ailments."

Dr. True has made a thorough study of children's diseases and attributes most of these ailments to the one disease—worms. He claims that every child is subject to this disease, and that if mothers would take precautions against it, children's afflictions would be greatly reduced. And not only children are susceptible to this detriment, but adults also.

Dr. True's unexcelled knowledge of this dreaded disease, called worms, has enabled him to produce a remedy that will expel these "life-sappers." It is known as "Dr. True's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller," and sells at all leading drug stores.

This old family remedy has been on the market since 1851.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

A TOWN WITH WHISKERS ON IT.

Arizona Hell-Hole of Former Wild Days
Now Abandoned "Dead" Town.
Tragedy of Settlers' Lives.
Despairing Fight of Man
With His Against Grim
Death in a Farm-
less Land.

(By M. J. Brown.)

"Her picks is spit,
Her bones is dust;
It's many years
she went bust."

"She" is Adamsville, Arizona, on the old historic stage route from Phoenix to Florence.

Adamsville was a once-a town, now a silent city with whiskers on her. I never knew there ever was an Adamsville until I stumbled onto it on an auto drive from Florence across to the Arizona ruins, and the driver was highly indignant that a newspaper man should know so much about the ancient ruins of the Gila valley, and not know a thing about Adamsville.

And he tried to put me over on me. He asked me at the start if I would stop at Adamsville.

"Where's Adamsville?" I asked. "I never heard of it and it isn't on the map. I want to go to the ruins."

And he said he would sure take me there.

And when we came near to the dead city he told me it was the Arizona ruins. And at first I fell beautifully for it. It only his rudeness or something else had gone wrong and I could only have seen the ruins from a distance. I would have gone back and wrote my head off of abandoned Adamsville, and passed it off as the mysterious ruins of the ancient Aztecs.

But as we got closer, and finally as we drove into the main street of the dead ruins, I began to smell and see things that looked too fresh for the days of Cortez.

In one ruin of a building, full of debris and where the roof had fallen in I found hieroglyphics that spelled all wretchedness and mystery that were playing spoils in my hand. A part of the characters were yet legible. Quickly I supplied the missing ones and from the grave of the past I resurrected one of this country's greatest words BALCON.

I looked at the old veteran of a sign and then at the driver. He looked the other way, but declared he didn't give a damn anyway. "You can't get even with me, for Arizona is a dry state now."

But I was very glad—I visited Adamsville.

Once this town was the liveliest pueblo in all the southwest and the graveyard out on the prairie to the west of it always beat the live town out for population.

It was a real town 50 years ago. Today it is absolutely abandoned and gone to ruins. The only living things to be seen there are a ranchman, who lives in a part of one of the deserted buildings, and the rattlesnakes which crawl into the shade of the old "double walls."

Adamsville was one of the first settlements of white men in Arizona. Before the white man came it was a Mexican town, but when the adventures began to hunt the desert and gold began to be found, then the story goes that they killed the Mexicans off as fast as the whites needed homes, and when the supply of homes ran out, then more houses were built. The business places of Main street are nearly all the work of Americans, and nearly all were saloons.

All this was in the days before the Southern Pacific laid its line of steel across the desert. Adamsville was about the only town for hundreds of miles—the one oasis in this great dry land.

Later a handful of houses sprang up at Florence and Phoenix, following gold strikes, and wonderful stories of fabulous finds brought hundreds of gamblers, miners, adventurers and

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\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for list of testimonials.

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"bad men" to this part of the territory.

Then Adamsville, the half-way place on the famous old stage route, came into its own, and in its wickedness for many years, to its a natural death when the Southern Pacific crossed the desert and passed it up by many miles.

Then her picks rusted, her bones dusted and the Arizona oasis "went bust."

One big "double" whose roof has long ago fallen in and whose side walls are yielding to erosion, was the big gambling joint and saloon, and an old-timer who has lived in Phoenix as he expressed it "since she wore diapers" told me there was seldom a night in the wild old days when one or more men were not dragged out by the feet and covered over with blankets until the Sunday burial day.

Across the street from this ruin was another long, narrow "double. It might have been a saloon, a store—it might have been most anything—where the driver told me that only a few years ago a cellar pole was yet in place, projecting over the flat roof, where Adamsville pulled off its public hangings.

In those wild days shooting was too merciful for certain crimes—horse racing, dust stealing and card cheating. However in card cheating the AS usually beat the mob to the killing. But the horse theft and gold dust robbery were hanged if it were possible to save them for the rope.

And down at the end of the one street cemetery, in the ruins of an old grist mill—a historical monument to the splendid and poor judgment of some venturesome Yankee.

At the other end of the street are the crumbling walls of what was once a residence, now overgrown with mesquite. This was a gambler's home, and the gambler abducted the daughter of Antonio Axul, the Pima chief, and kept her a prisoner there. The chief's son learned of his sister's whereabouts and alone he came to the pueblo to release and avenge her.

But the Indian was not wise to white men's ways. The gambler shot him dead from a window of the house as he approached, and the killing brought on serious conditions with the Pima tribes for many months, and many a miner was ambushed and killed.

If the walls of this "dead" town could only talk they could tell wild stories of the early history of Arizona. But they can't and the history is crumbling away with the mud walls.

I had intended this letter as a description of the wonderful prehistoric ruins further down this old stage trail, but Adamsville got in the way and it was too interesting to pass up. And the ruins are too wonderful to tell out a letter, so here is a little description, with graphic touches, of the Gila valley and the many pitiful people who try to live off its hot acres.

The time will come when hundreds of thousands of acres of this valley will be watered, and when it is it will rival Imperial valley.

As far as the eye can reach the prairie stretches are as smooth as a floor and it could be easily covered with a blanket of water—if the water was there.

And it will be there. The Gila river furnishes sufficient water to reclaim a vast territory, but the trouble is it does not furnish it steadily. In August heavy rains pour down and flood the river, while in the summer it becomes very low.

Capitalists are now trying to promote the proposition of building a great storage reservoir to conserve the overflow water and use it during the summer months to irrigate the valley. It is a proposition of millions, but it will come some day, and then the cactus, the mesquite and the desert shrubs will give place to alfalfa, fruit and crops.

But here is a picture of the realities of today, a picture true to life, of the hundreds of families who take up homesteads in this land and try to dry farm a living from the desert acres:

A covered wagon slowly creeping toward the east drawn by half-starved horses. A solemn-faced man, with unshaven face, whistling a sad tune. A careworn woman in faded clothes, sitting beside him, while ragged children peep from beneath the wagon covering upon which a useless sun pours its blistering rays.

Such scenes are all too common in the great sun-dried lands of the south-west—pains of despair painted on the coarse canvas of reality by the bony hand of the Man Who Hoped.

Many, many times the Man with the Hoe has been altered by the level acres and the free land, has retained too far

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out, and after a hopeless struggle for existence, as hard as mortal man ever fought, he has turned back, baffled and defeated by the grim enemy, drought.

In former days I have looked upon them by scores, perhaps by hundreds, turning back from the semi-arid desert.

I have seen the dusty trains of the disheartened settlers leaving behind the sun-baked plains of the "promised land" and slowly wending eastward, half starved and wholly hopeless, until it seems to me a crime and a tragedy that they were permitted to take the chance.

And yet some of these settlers have won a real chance and are making good—in a small way.

A few years ago a settler took a last chance on driving a well on his claim and he struck an abundant supply of water at 25 feet. Others, who were able followed, and 80 per cent of them found water at shallow depths. In fact it is pretty well established that there is a great lake under the Gila valley.

With a strike of water at shallow depths, the homesteader can borrow enough money on his prospect to build him a wooden or cement storage tank and put in an oil engine to pump the water, and the result is that occasionally you will see a striking contrast as you ride through the barren plains—a few acres of the bright-green alfalfa, and a garden spot rising from the drought-bound tracks.

It is said that if water can be struck at a depth of not more than 50 feet it can be made profitable to pump it for irrigation, and a concerted movement is being made to assist the settlers. But the one chance the homesteader must take, and it is a hard chance for many of the poor fellows who have not a dollar, is to make the strike. If he strikes the water, the banks consider it enough of an asset to advance money for the little irrigation project.

But the plan is too small and too expensive. It simply affords an existence. This great valley must be irrigated from a great reservoir system, and there is no doubt but what it will be. And on this hope many a settler hangs and undergoes great hardships and privations, waiting for the time when general irrigation will turn this land into a wonder garden spot.

The heat is almost unbearable on these prairies, yet the humidity stands at about 42, and it does not kill. Give a workman plenty of water and he can work in a temperature of from 100 to 120, under the blazing sun with very little danger.

Nearly all of these desert towns have "ungers," men and women with throat and lung troubles who go to this driest place in the United States in hope of cure. And in the early stages the wonderful dry air and sun heat do cure. But a peculiar part of the cure is in cases of consumption, one must remain where he is cured.

A physician told me that many men and women have been absolutely cured, so far as examinations could determine, but after a short time back in the east or north, the disease would reappear. "They must live where they are cured," said the doctor and when I replied that I would rather die young with tuberculosis in a white man's country than to live to an old age in southern Arizona, he observed that I was not a "langer."

And the next one a story of the ancient—a jump back to the days before Hohokam.

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"WHITE ANTS."

Proventive and Combative Measures for Guarding Against Damage by Destructive Insects.

Methods of combating termites, or "white ants," and guarding against their destructive activities in woodwork, books, stored papers, and other material, trees, nursery stock, and garden and field crops are explained in Farmers' Bulletin 759, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The insects, which are not ants and only superficially resemble them, primarily attack woodwork and cause greatest damage by weakening or destroying portions of buildings and other wooden structures in contact with the ground. On recently cleared land or any other soil containing decaying wood, however, they may prove destructive to growing plants. The insects also eat into numerous articles stored on damp, wooden shelves or under conditions otherwise attractive to them. Articles attacked in this way include books, documents, objects made of pasteboard or wood pulp, cloth, clothing, leather products, and food substances.

Termites may cause damage about the home for long periods without the knowledge of the owner. They live in colonies in dead stumps or other decaying wood and enter the woodwork of buildings under ground where timber is in contact with the soil or through cracks in concrete. They often destroy large portions of the interior of pillars and other wooden members without giving any indication of their presence.

When termites are found to be present it is usually through noticing the annual emergence of the flying members of the colony in swarming time in the spring. The places of emergence should be noted, as this indicates the approximate location of the infected timbers. The presence of small branching tubes of earth on stone or metal, serving as passageways to wood, may be another indication that termites are at work in a building.

Either preventive or combative measures may be taken against the invasions of termites. In all new building operations, care should be taken that no untreated timber is in contact with the ground or is set in wet concrete. The latter condition is not a protection, since the concrete often cracks and the insects may gain entrance through the cracks. If wood must be placed in contact with the earth, only timber treated with some such substance as coal-tar creosote should be used. Cellular floors of concrete should join the walls in a curve to guard against cracks. If buildings are constructed without cellars the wooden flooring should be raised well above the ground.

If termites are discovered in woodwork it will be necessary usually to remove the damaged timbers and replace them by stone or brick work or treated wood. The ground at the approximate entrance passages of the insects and any earth tubes discovered should be drenched with kerosene oil. Infested timbers also may be drenched with the oil.

Books, documents, and other stored material can be insured against attack by the termites by keeping them away from warm, moist locations while in wooden containers. The insects may be driven from such material by spreading it in the sun. If all connection between the storage place and damp earth is cut the insects will not return.

Termites are especially likely to attack the wood of greenhouses, where warmth and moisture are the rule. Steps similar to those described for other buildings should be adopted to rid infested greenhouses of the insects. Supports for flower benches may be sawed off near the ground and made to rest on bricks or stones. If the termites are in the soil they may be killed in many instances by applications of carbonyl bisulphid. Plants may be sprayed effectively with a 5 per cent solution of kerosene emulsion. In order to prevent

attacks by termites on living trees the tree surgery method of treating scars and dead limbs and spots is recommended.

Nursery stock may be attacked by termites if planted on recently cleared land. Such locations, therefore, should be avoided. Care should be taken not to permit the roots of the young trees to dry out before planting, as such weakened stock is liable to attack. Damage to field crops by termites may be prevented by late fall plowing and crop rotation.

PLANTING ROSES.

Under Favorable Climatic Conditions, Dormant Plants Should Be Set Out in the Fall.

In deciding the time to plant roses, say specialists of the department, the gardener must take into consideration the kind of plant, the location, and to a certain extent, the season. The roses may be obtained either as dormant or potted plants. It is best to use the former and plant in the fall in those sections where the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees F., where the winter winds are not exceptionally drying, and where the soil has been so prepared that it does not heave badly. In other places spring planting with potted plants is best.

Stock should be planted as soon as possible after it arrives. When it is impossible to plant immediately, the plants should be placed in a trench and the roots covered. If the plant roots are dry when received, soaking them in water an hour or more before this heeling-in is done is desirable. If the stems are shriveled, plumpness may be restored and growth insured by burying the whole plant for a few days. If the plants are frozen when received, they should be placed where they will thaw gradually and should not be unpacked until there is no question that the frost is out.

More plants are killed by undue exposure of roots at planting time than from any other cause. No matter how short the distance to the permanent planting location, plants should be taken there with the roots thoroughly covered. The roots may be placed in a bucket of water while removing to the planting ground and until planting, or they may be pulled in a mixture of thin clay and then kept covered with wet burlap or other protection. Care should be taken that the clay does not become dry before planting. It is important to set the plants a little deeper than they were before. If planted too deep, however, the bark of the buried stems would be injured and growth would be checked until new roots form nearer the surface.

In planting dormant bushes it is desirable to trim the ends of broken roots and any that are too long just before they are put into the hole, so that there will be smooth, fresh surfaces which can callus and heal over. It is usual to have this fresh-cut surface on the under side of the root. The hole in which the bush is to be planted should be several inches larger across than the roots, will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. The roots should be separated well in all directions, with the soil well worked in among them, separating them into layers, each of which should be spread out like the fingers of the hand. When the hole is partially full, the plant should be shaken up and down so as to make sure it is in close contact with the soil under the crown where the roots branch. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firmed. This is best done by tramping. If the soil is in proper condition tramping can not injure the plants. This will leave a depression about them, but all the roots will be covered.

When all are planted, each one may be watered, although this usually is not necessary, especially if the roots have been judiciously before planting. If water is applied, permit it to soak in about the roots and then fill the hole with dry earth. Do not tramp after watering. With the soil wet it would be injurious to compact it more. If not watered the depression should be filled with loose earth the same as though it had been watered. After planting, no watering should be done unless very dry weather follows, and even then care must be exercised not to overdo it till after growth starts. In watering, it is desirable to draw away some earth from about the bush, apply the water, and after it has soaked in draw dry earth about the plant again.

If budred or grafted roses are used they must be planted deeper than own-rooted roses would be because of the liability of shoots starting from the stock below the union, the point of union between the stock and scion should be planted 3 inches under the ground. By planting in this way the scion will have an opportunity to form roots from the part of the stem in the ground and thus become at least partially own-rooted. Planting the stock so deeply discourages the formation of new shoots from it. If any appear they must be removed at once.

Potted plants, as opposed to the dormant sort, should be set out only in the

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10-5-16.

spring after the maples come to leaf, or not over two weeks before the oaks come into leaf. With potted plants, no root pruning is necessary, as any pruning required should have been done at the time of potting. Where the roses are small and suited to the size of the pot, the balls of earth are planted with the top half an inch or so below the surface. The soil is compacted about the ball without breaking it. These roses are watered in the same way as dormant plants.

Field-grown plants, especially the larger sizes, usually have long roots which are doubled up when placed in a pot. In planting them in a garden the roots should be straightened out, but great care should be taken in this process not to disturb unduly the soil adhering to the roots. By having the ball of earth quite wet, its breakage does not cause the complete dropping away of the soil when it is distributed for the purpose of spreading the roots. Good earth must be well compacted about these soil-covered roots, and the whole should be watered and dry soil put about the plants after the water has soaked away.

Hybrid perpetual roses should be set from 2 to 3 feet apart, depending on the vigor of growth and the locality. When the greatest mass of bloom is wanted the vigorous ones had better be 3 feet apart. When used in the South they should be slightly farther apart, but because most of them bloom only once during the season, or at most only in the spring and fall, they are neglected there in favor of kinds more desirable for the region.

Tee roses should be planted from 15 to 30 inches apart, depending on the vigor of growth and proposed treatment.

The hybrid tee roses have a greater range of character of growth even than the other kinds discussed, and the proper distance for planting corresponds.

The planting distance is from 20 inches to 3 feet, being greatest in the warmer regions where they get an abundance of water and least where they are retarded in growth by cold winters or dry summers.

The China and Bourbon roses should be planted about as far apart as the hybrid perpetuals.

You can't convince the owner of a small automobile that a big one is worth the money it costs.

RUMFORD

Clough and Pillsbury street hardware merchant over the plumbing work conducted by Fred O. V.

employed an experienced Mrs. Gertrude Howland a guest of her sister, Mrs. Miss Marguerite Hall of Kildonville.

the Woolworth store. Hon. Senator Poirier B. is the guest of his Argonne and Mrs. M.

Word has been received the marriage of Miss L. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. formity of this town, a ran of Rumford, which resident a few days ago.

The death of Mr. H. Hancock street came as to his many friends. He and two children. He years of age.

Earle B. Richardson, Richardson of this town, at secretary-treasurer of the Club of Wesleyan University, Conn. About Wesleyan men who have affiliations, recently of selves into a body to be Independent Club. It is this organization to know ed men closer together, them some of the associations of college life that been enjoyed only by fr.

Major E. A. Allen will Portland, where he will ter.

George W. Pettengill leave in a few weeks to home in St. Petersburg, Peter Hanson will accompany.

Charles Hare, comes Cummings Construction and Miss Lillian Gohyn married in Berlin, N. H. on a wedding trip in C.

Delegates have been Rumford Parent-Teacher to attend the National Mothers and Parent-Teacher, being held in Portland, being held in Portland.

Cuvier White, son of Willard I. White of Pe is a student at Bliss High Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Willett is for Lawrence to take residence.

Mrs. Fred A. Curtis at are in Calais enjoying a relatives and friends.

Mrs. Arthur Hapney, ascribed to her home for with a badly sprained ankle is out on crutches.

Charles Levin of the Co. is in New York to winter stock of ladies of Miss Lila Chamberlain the basement of the C. Company store.

George W. Pettengill has each of the children who property stolen from his ter, a ten dollar bill.

The marriage of Miss L. wood, daughter of Dr. A. Stanwood, and Harold P. son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Keimer of Greenfield, Mass. on Sunday at the Stanwood church. The officiating Rev. John S. Warren of Episcopal church. The bride was groomed by a traveling sales, with ad shoes to match and a get of violets. The ceremony was performed with autumn leaves in many. Immediately following the bride and groom brief visit at Mr. Parton in Greenfield, Mass., and to New York City, where he is taking a post grad in chemistry at the Columbia, and is also assisting.

The members of Company given an enthusiastic reception home. Arrangements made to have the militia

A Farmer's

It many times obliged to and doctor to some mer family. And she usually to do when the husband's feeling poorly, or the out of sorts. "She believe remedied, and knows that she usually keeps away from one. Many a farmer's wife has a perfect confidence in Atwood's Medicine. She when a stomach needs rest a liver regulating, or a ache must be relieved. Used and reliable remedy women and children a way for it keeps the system in has a tonic effect on stomachs, livers and nerve

Buy a 3c bottle at your drug or write to-day for free and

L. F. Medicine Co.

RUMFORD

Clough and Pillsbury, the Congress street hardware merchants, have taken over the plumbing business formerly conducted by Fred O. Walker, and have employed an experienced plumber.

Mrs. Gertrude Howland of Freeport is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Benjie Cram, of Biddeford.

Miss Marguerite Hall is clerking in the Woolworth store.

Hon. Senator Poirier of Sheldahl, N. B., is the guest of his niece, Mrs. J. Argueville and Mrs. M. Thibodeau.

Word has been received in town of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Houle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Houle, formerly of this town, and Herbert Curran of Rumford, which occurred in Connecticut a few days ago.

The death of Mr. Robert Allen of Hancock street came as a great surprise to his many friends. He leaves a wife and two children. He was about 30 years of age.

Earle B. Richardson, son of W. S. Richardson of this town, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Independent Club of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. About one hundred Wesleyan men who have no fraternity affiliations, recently organized themselves into a body to be known as the Independent Club. It is the purpose of this organization to knit the unaffiliated men closer together, and to afford them some of the associations and pleasures of college life that have hitherto been enjoyed only by fraternity men.

Major E. A. Allen will soon leave for Portland, where he will spend the winter.

George W. Pettengill and family will leave in a few weeks for their winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mrs. Peter Hanson will accompany them as maid.

Charles Hare, connected with the Cummings Construction Company here, and Miss Lillian Gohyn were recently married in Berlin, N. H. They are now on a wedding trip in Canada.

Delegates have been chosen by the Rumford Parent-Teachers' Association to attend the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, being held in Portland this week.

Cuvier White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur I. White of Penobscot street, is a student at Bliss Bible College, Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Willett is soon to leave for Lawrence to take up her future residence.

Mrs. Fred A. Curtis and son, Roscoe, are in Calais enjoying a vacation with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Arthur Haney, who has been confined to her home for the past month with a badly sprained ankle, is able to be out on crutches.

Charles Levin of the Levin, Santer Co., is in New York purchasing the winter stock of ladies coats and suits.

Miss Lilla Chamberlain is clerking in the basement of the C. H. McKenzie Company store.

George W. Pettengill has presented to each of the children who discovered the property stolen from his home last winter, a ten dollar bill.

The marriage of Miss Mary D. Stanwood, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Stanwood, and Harold P. Partenhelm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Partenhelm of Greenfield, Mass., took place on Sunday at the Stanwood farm in Peru.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. John S. Warren of St. Barnabas Episcopal church. The bridesmaid was Miss Marie Bartlett and the best man Joseph Stanwood, brother of the bride and a time keeper at the Oxford mill.

The bride was groomed in a tete de negre travelling suit, with a hat, gloves and shoes to match and carried a bouquet of violets. The room in which the ceremony was performed was decorated with autumn leaves and chrysanthemums. Immediately following the ceremony the bride and groom left for a brief visit at Mr. Partenhelm's home in Greenfield, Mass., and from there will go to New York City, where they will reside during the winter, as Mr. Partenhelm is taking a post graduate course in chemistry at the Columbia University, and is also assisting in teaching.

The members of Company B will be given an enthusiastic reception on their arrival home. Arrangements have been made to have the militia call sounded.

A Farmer's Wife

It is many times obliged to act as nurse and doctor to some member of the family. And she usually knows what to do when the husband complains of feeling poorly, or the children are out of sorts. She believes in simple remedies, and knows that their timely use usually keeps away anything serious. Many a farmer's wife has learned to have perfect confidence in Dr. F. W. Atwood's Medicine. She finds it good when a stomach needs strengthening, a liver regulating, or a severe headache must be relieved. This time-tested and reliable remedy does men, women and children a world of good, for it keeps the system in order and has a tonic effect on overworked stomachs, livers and nerves.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write to-day for free sample.

L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

THE BEST TEST

Is the Test of Time

Years ago this Bethel resident told of good results from using Doan's Kidney Pills. Now Arthur Buxton, shoemaker, of Main St., confirms the former statement—says there has been no return of the trouble. Can Bethel people ask for more convincing testimony?

Mr. Buxton says: "My kidneys had been disordered for some time, I suffered a great deal from pains across the small of my back. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage and I was bothered a great deal by dizziness. A friend of mine had used Doan's Kidney Pills with fine results and I was led to try them. The results were certainly satisfactory and I was entirely cured in a very short time." (Statement given July 21, 1911).

A PERMANENT CURE.

On June 8, 1916, Mr. Buxton said: "I still think very much of Doan's Kidney Pills and I always recommend them. The cure they gave me has proven permanent."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Buxton has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

eight blasts, three times, two hours before the train arrives. It is expected also that all places of business will be closed. A banquet will be given the boys at Hotel Rumford, and will be followed by a reception at Mechanics Institute. It will be paid for by popular subscription, and it is stated that \$800 has already been raised. Their return is expected on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Winnifred Staples Smith has accepted the position of teacher of music in the public schools of Canton.

Charles Atwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Atwood and a graduate of the University of Maine, who for the past year has been working for the Massachusetts Forestry Commission, has recently been promoted to the position of superintendent of the western part of the State, with headquarters in Springfield.

Charles Vallea of Westbrook, and formerly in the drug business in Rumford, has purchased a lot in Westbrook and plans to build a new house for himself next spring.

The Rumford Magnesium Company has been recently reorganized as the Rumford Metal Company, and it is understood that it now has plenty of capital behind it, as Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm has bought up a large amount of stock. This plant was started in an experimental way as a "War Baby," but he lacked nourishment in the way of dollars, and did not grow fast enough, but kept struggling along developing, but slowly, until now when its success seems assured. Its plant has been extended, and it is learned on good authority that the plant will be doubled in capacity at an early date. Mr. Frank Bradford of Portland has been made treasurer of the company.

Carroll Griffin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Griffin of Baldwin Terrace, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week at the McCarty Hospital, is reported as getting along nicely. It was an emergency case, Dr. Toby of Portland being sent for in a hurry, and young Carroll being operated upon at midnight.

Rumford's new police station is completed and the Police Department moved into their new quarters about a week ago. The new quarters in the Municipal Building are located on the street level, with entrance on River street, and are clean, well lighted, and heated by steam with overhead system of radiation. Upon entering from the street, one enters the Chief's room, which is commodious and light, with closet for personal belongings, and a fine toilet room and lavatory. Going through a short corridor is the Guard Room, a fine large room, well lighted, with closets, toilet and lavatory for the officers. Passing through another corridor one reaches the cell room, a long narrow room, well lighted, heated, and equipped with a row of eight all steel cells, manufactured by the Pauly Jail Equipment Building Company of St. Louis. Each cell has a wood bench for the occupant to sleep on, also personal toilet in each cell. Further along is another fine large room where the cells from the old station are being installed for a woman's detention room, if needed, or for the overflow from the regular cell room. This room is entirely separate from the men's detention room. All floors are of concrete, and the chance for getting clear after being locked in to the steel cells is very remote. The police department is the first of the Municipal Departments to occupy the new building, which has been under construction for the past year. It is expected that the Selectmen's, Clerk's and Treasurer's offices will be ready for occupancy about November 10th. Dr. H. A. Swasey was the first occupant to stay overnight in the new cells. He was wanted at Paris for this fall term

SHALL ROAD BUILDING STOP?

BUILDING STOP?

Shall road-building stop in Maine after next January? It will unless the incoming legislature provides more money, for the \$2,000,000 bond issue is practically exhausted.

Since the first of the bonds were issued—some four years ago—the automobilists have paid into the state treasury nearly \$1,000,000 or one-half enough to retire the entire issue. Next year they will contribute more than \$400,000 but under the law none of it can be used for new construction. Certainly the motorists are doing their part, and it surely seems but fair that the state should do its part by providing at least an equal amount.

The most equitable way would appear to be by a mill tax, the same method as is employed in raising our school money. A tax of one mill on the dollar would provide about \$500,000 each year. Other states are expending millions for roads and Maine cannot afford to fall too far behind.

A good start has been made and it would be almost a crime to stop now. One important feature of a mill tax, so aptly stated by Governor-elect Milliken before the Statewide Good Roads Committee, would be that it would provide a yearly fund to be expended over a series of years and those having the charge of road construction would know exactly what they could count on each year.

of court, on an old offense, and was kept in Rumford police station all night before being taken to South Paris the next day.

Mr. Newton S. Coan of Auburn, Me., who has been interested as a partner in a laundry in that city for several years past, has sold out his interest and moved to Rumford where he has accepted a responsible position in the office of the Maine Coated Paper Company. Mrs. Coan is a sister of Mrs. Frederick O. Eaton of Franklin street, and it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Coan will occupy rooms and keep house for the Eaton's this winter while Mr. Eaton is attending the Maine Legislature as Republican Representative from Rumford.

Messrs. James and John MacGregor have taken a big contract for the Great Northern Paper Company, excavating ledge from the river channel at Madison.

H. H. Towle, General Baggage Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, has been in town this week.

Miss Frances Wheel has had a surgical operation performed upon her head. She rallied well from the operation, but a few days after grew suddenly worse, so that there was much alarm about her, but at last reports was improving slightly.

A preliminary meeting of the Quidd Est Club was held on Monday evening at the home of Miss Grace McDaniel on Franklin street. Plans for the winter season were talked over, also the matter of electing three new members for the club to take the place of those resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harris will move into the new house being completed for them by Mr. John E. Stephens, about the first of November.

Miss Mary Haynes is substituting in the Rumford National Bank.

Mr. Walter O. Haynes is wearing a very unique watch fob of black and white horse hair braided together, brought to him from Mexico by Mr. Wesley Woods of Company B, 2nd Maine Regiment.

A slight collision of automobiles took place Monday forenoon at the junction of Franklin street and Rumford avenue, when Mr. H. H. Ostrum and Superintendent of Schools Williams came together. No harm came to the occupants of either car, but the axles, steering rod and mud guards on the Williams car were bent, and the running board on the Ostrum car was pretty well smashed up.

Analysis of the fall sample of water from the State of Maine Laboratory of Hygiene, Augusta, states: "That the water from your public supply, sent to me on the 19th inst., shows the water to be in its usual condition for this season of the year. No evidence of contact of the water with sewage wastes or with polluted surface wash was to be found. As is natural at this season there is considerable surface wash entering the reservoir, and so the water is carrying quite a high color and vegetable content, but this, while it affects the appearance of the water, in no way affects the healthfulness. The water is a safe drinking water in its present condition."

GRAY'S Business College
and School of Shorthand and Typewriting
PORTLAND, MAINE
Send for Free Catalogue
ADDRESS: FRANK L. GRAY

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis are visiting relatives and friends in Massachusetts.

Chicster Buck has moved his family into the rent in E. C. Bates' house, recently vacated by George Young.

Mrs. Levi Shedd has been entertaining her sister, Mrs. Swan, of Gray.

The harvest dinner, supper and dance under the auspices of West Paris Grange on Thursday was a success, although the lowery weather during the day and the heavy rain in the evening doubtless kept many away.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Herriker are moving into the lower rent in A. D. Andrews' house on High street.

Frank Packard and Roy Young spent two days last week at Camp Packard, Locke's Mills.

Mrs. Lucy Dearborn is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Ricker.

A good sized delegation from Granite Chapter, O. E. S., visited Jefferson Chapter at Bryant's Pond, Friday evening.

E. H. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown of Rumford were recent Sunday guests at H. G. Brown's.

Miss Mabel Ricker recently visited Mrs. Perley Miles at Gorham, N. H.

Mrs. Ethel Foy of Windham, who has been the guest of Mrs. Abner H. Mann, went to Norway last week to remain for an indefinite period with Mrs. Emma Mann. Mr. and Mrs. Mann and daughter, Mary Edwina, accompanied her and spent the day.

Edwin J. Mann left Saturday for a hunting trip to Wild River in company with B. R. Billings of Bryant's Pond and Collin brothers of New York City. For several years these gentlemen have made an annual hunting trip to this section, and last year built a sportsman's camp which is very convenient for them.

The Universalist Good Will Society have appointed committees and are making arrangements for their annual sale and chicken pie supper as usual on Wednesday of the week previous to Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Diana J. Wall, Miss Flint, Miss Curran, Miss Laura Barden and Mrs. Elmer H. Mann attended the football game between the University of Maine and Bates at Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. Lyons, who with Mrs. Lyons have been spending the summer at the Willows, their home here, has returned to their home at Zephyr Hills, Florida. Mrs. Lyons expects to go soon.

Tax Collector Harry D. Cole will be at West Paris, Thursday of this week to receive taxes.

George Young sawed off one finger and mutilated two others quite badly on a saw at Mann's mill, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Benis Higgins are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Sunday.

The Pine Cone Whist Club held a public whist party at Centennial Hall, Tuesday evening. Ice cream was served.

Mrs. S. T. White is visiting relatives in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Cynthia H. Curtis, Mrs. E. J. Mann and son, Lewis Jacob, Mrs. H. R. Tuell motored to Waterville and Harrison, Tuesday, in J. W. Cummings' car and visited the elegant stone Knight memorial library at Waterville and the grave of Artemus Ward at South Waterville and other points of interest. On Sunday the same people and Mabel Ricker went to Hebron Academy and Minot.

COOLING MILK IMPORTANT.

Dairy Farmer Should Store an Abundant Supply of Ice.

Dairy farmers in localities where natural ice is available should make preparations this fall to store an abundant supply of ice for use next summer. The ice pond should be cleaned out and the ice house put in repair before storing commences.

To get milk in good condition to market, the dairy experts of the department estimate that the farmer should store one-half ton of ice per cow if cream is to be produced and 2 tons per cow if whole milk is to be shipped. This quantity, if properly stored, should provide the ice necessary for dairy and household use for a year, making due allowance for melting.

Only through the use of ice can dairy men hope in warm weather to get their milk to market with a satisfactorily low bacterial count. Cooling with spring or well water is better than no cooling, but such water is not cold enough to chill the milk to the point where bacteria cease to multiply rapidly. These bacteria, which gain access to the milk during its production and handling multiply surprisingly as long as the milk is warm. This causes the milk to sour or to take on undesirable flavors and some of them may spread disease. Being milk on the farm, therefore, is highly important even in moderately cool weather. Inasmuch as much market milk is many hours old before it is consumed, it also is important to keep it as cool as possible throughout its journey from the farm to the distributing point, and the distributor must see that it is kept chilled until it is delivered to the household.

Methods of Chilling Milk.

Never put ice directly into milk. The ice may contaminate the milk and add water as it melts.

It is not economical to place warm milk directly in a tank of ice water. The milk should first be cooled over a cooler through which passes cold running water from the well or spring. After some of the heat is removed the milk cans should be placed in a tank containing ice and water, which should come well up to the neck of the cans. Frequent stirring of the milk with a clean strainer hastens the cooling process.

Many tanks waste ice because they are too large for the number of cans chilled. A small tank for cooling one can at a time may be made from a barrel sawed to the proper height.

Insulating jackets should be placed around the cans of chilled milk whenever milk is to undergo a long haul to the station or be a long time in transit. These jackets will help materially in keeping it cold until it reaches its destination.

YOUR BOWELS SHOULD MOVE ONCE A DAY.

A free easy movement of the bowels every day is a sign of good health. Dr. King's New Life Pills will give you a gentle laxative effect without griping, and free your system of blood poisons, purify your blood, overcome constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the entire system. Makes you feel like living. Only 25c at druggists.



HERE is a well-fitting stylish rubber with a heavy service sole and heel. Neither sole nor heel will wear through until you have had more service than ordinary rubbers give.

This rubber looks well, fits well, and wears well. Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear is made in a wide variety of kinds and styles to cover the stormy weather needs of men, women, boys and girls in town or country.

The Hub-Mark is your value mark. Look for it on the sole.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS
The World's Standard Rubber Footwear

For sale by all good dealers.

ANDOVER

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Irving Akers.

The Camp Fire Girls will hold a Halloween party at the hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31.

Cedric Thurston, who is salesman for the Westinghouse Electrical Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., is at home for a vacation.

Mary Hawes is quite ill.

Mrs. Villa Merrill and children from Rumford Point visited her parents, L. I. Akers and wife, Saturday.

A number of the school teachers are attending the State Teachers' Convention at Portland this week.

Miss Gladys Howard was at Rumford, Saturday of last week.

John Hawes was at home from Parmanence a few days, recently.

Y. A. Thurston started Monday with eight horses and some supplies for his lumbering camp at Aziscoos Lake.

Church services were held Sunday morning at the Hook and Ladder Hall. A number of men worked at the Congregational church, Thursday, helping excavate the cellar for the new furnace. Dinner was furnished in the hall by the ladies.

Mrs. Roseco Knight from Rumford Point was the guest of Mrs. Ella Damon, Saturday.

Cabot Lodge, K. of P., celebrated its 10th anniversary, Friday evening, Oct. 20, by a social in the town hall and moving pictures in the church, followed by an oyster and pastry supper. The ladies were invited and all passed a very pleasant evening.

Mrs. John Hawes, who has been at Parmanence for a few weeks, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mills have been in Lewiston this week to meet Mr. Mills' sister, who is demonstrating in one of the stores there.

R. L. Thurston, wife and daughter, Mrs. Lucien Akers and Mrs. Geo. Thomas were in Rumford, Monday.

Evelyn Smith has returned from Canton.

F. S. Smith is with a party near the So. Arm, hunting.

Mrs. Olney Burgess, who has been very ill, is some better.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Margaret E. Estes late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

GERTIE F. BARTLETT.
October 19th, 1916.
10-26-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of William W. Bird late of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MAITLAND C. BIRD.
October 19th, 1916.
10-26-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles A. Lucas late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

DAVID C. LOVEJOY.
October 19th, 1916.
10-26-31.

For Sale Great Stock and Timber Farm

200 acres, cuts 100 tons, No. 1 hay, only 2 miles from R. R. town in one of Oxford County's best farming districts, 200,000 PINE TIMBER, plenty of hardwood, pasture for 40 head, BUILDINGS in first-class repair, running spring water to both house and barn DWELLING has 11 nice rooms, BATH, Gas, 100, 40 up 40. head. Also included—a small dwelling for rent for hired help. This entire property for \$40,000, one-half down. Send for photo.

THE DENNIS DUKE REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
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Get our prices.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS,
MILL SITES, FARMS,
SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS
AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
make a change in location for a
new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED
WATER POWERS,
UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations
are invited and will receive attention
when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

LOUKE'S MILLS.
Arthur Howell has been quite ill
with tonsillitis.
Mrs. Alfredda Edwards and daughter
have closed their cottage here for
the winter and returned to Portland,
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid have been
visiting in Bethel for a week.
Mrs. Lizette Diamond and Mrs. Cullen
Swift were in Bryant's Pond, Saturday.
Merton Herlick of South Paris was
calling on friends, Sunday.

F. L. Edwards of Bethel has purchased
Dr. Packard's camp.
Miss Herlick of Bryant's Pond is
visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. P. Farrington.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett attended grange
at Bryant's Pond, Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan are
guests of relatives at Bryant's Pond
and Greenwood.

Rev. T. C. Chapman of Bethel preached
at the Union church, Sunday.

Never mind how the term "heres
sensu" came into use. Jack practices it
and you will need no other kind.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OX-
FORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

POEMS WORTH READING

GOODBY!
"Falling leaf and fading tree,"
Chilly days so soon, so soon!
Thou hast been so near to me
Underneath the harvest moon.
"Lines of white on a million sea,"
Chilly days so soon, so soon!
I must say goodbye to thee,
And the world seems out of tune.
"Shadows fall on you and me,"
Ah, well, let go at that.
"Goodbye, summer," and to thee
Fond goodbye, my old straw hat.
—J. P.

OLD OCTOBER.
Old October's part 'nigh gone,
And the frosts is comin' on
Little heavier every day—
Like our hearts is that away!
Leaves is changin' overhead
Back from green to gray and red,
Brown and yellow, with their stems
Lookin' on the oaks and 'em;
And the balance of the trees
Gittin' bald'er every breeze—
Like the heads yo're scratchin' on!
Old October's part nigh gone.

I love old October so,
I can't bear to see her go—
Seems to me like losin' some
Old-time relative, or chum—
"Pears like nerts" settin' by
Some old friend 'at, sigh by sigh,
Was n' passin' out o' sight
Into everlasting night!
Hickernuts a feller hears
Rattlin' down, is more like tears
Droppin' on the leaves below—
I love old October so!

Can't tell what it is about
Old October knocks me out—
I sleep well enough at night—
And the blamsted appetite
Ever mortal man possesses—
Last thing of, it tastes the best—
Walnuts, butternuts, pawpaws,
Ties and limbers up my jaw.
For real service, such as now
Pork, spareribs, and sausage, too—
Yip, for all, they're somethin' 'bout
Old October knocks me out!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE AUTUMN LEAF.
W. D.
The Autumn leaf, with reign so brief,
Is clad in gold and red and brown;
It looks so bright in rich sunlight
That death forgets on it to frown;
It has a heart to take its part,
As if good cheer were its true creed;
If time is done, the day is won,
Why should it die? Ah, why indeed?
'Tis so with men, the time comes when
Their lives are drawing to a close;
But days so brief with good relief
May glow in beauty of the rose;
Time will depart, but strength of heart
The nature will with triumph feed;
Love's day is done, but victory's won,
Why should we fret? Ah, why indeed?

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.
(By Kate Putnam Osgood.)
Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass,
He turned them into the river-lane,
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober
pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny
face.

Only a boy—and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead,
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow
swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the footpaths

Worms Sap Children's Health

Mothers often wonder why their
children are not rugged and hardy. In
a vast number of cases the trouble is
in the stomach. Signs of worms
are: Irritated stomach,
swollen upper lip, sour
stomach, offensive breath,
hard and full belly with
occasional gripings and
pains about the navel,
pale face of leaden tint,
eyes heavy and dull, twitching
eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of
the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of
the teeth, little red points sticking out
on tongue, starting during sleep, slow
fever.

Dr. Truitt's Elixir, the 50 years time-
tested Family Laxative and Worm Ex-
peller, will expel the worms and restore
the vim and vigor to your child. No
better Laxative made for young or old.
Mr. Harrold Chenevix, of Belmont,
Maine, reports that he buys 12 large
bottles at a time, 50c each and \$1.00
at all dealers. Advice free. Special
treatment for tapeworms. Send for
book. Write to me.

Auburn, Maine. Dr. Truitt

Let William Tell

Don't take our
word for the extra
goodness of the
bread, cake and pas-
try made from this
special flour, milled
from Ohio Red Win-
ter Wheat. Order a
sack today and let it
do its own talking—
it's the only way to
learn what your
baking will gain
through



William
Tell
Flour

dry.
Across the clover and through the
wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the day on his hur-
rying feet,
And the blind bats flitting startled
him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been
white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-
bloom;
And now when the cows came back at
night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had
lain;
And the old man's tremulous palsied
arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The Summer day grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work
was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the
gate,
He saw them coming on by one.

Drindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening
wind,
Cropping the buttercups out of the
grass—
But who is it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of Army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisp-
ling hair,
Looked out a face that the father
knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes
yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy
dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meet-
ing eyes;
For the heart must speak when the
lips are dumb,
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle
home.

REAL FRIENDSHIP.
You can always please a fellow
When you shower him with praise,
In a voice that's rich and mellow
He will say he likes your ways.
He will count your friendship splendid
When you're boosting him along,
But his love for you is ended
If you tell him where he's wrong.

It is praise that men are seeking,
And not counsel, kind and wise,
Men resent the friend who's speaking
If he's moved to criticize.
They will like you if you flatter
And you're boosting for their fight
But it's quite a different matter
If you try to set them right.

We are fond of men who swell us
With indorsements of our cause,
But resent the ones who tell us
Of our errors and our flaws.
But the best of those who know us
And are following in our wake,
Is the friend who comes to show us
Where we're making a mistake.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILD.

If your child is pale, dull, at times
flushed, irritable and fretful you should
attend to this condition at once as the
chances are your little one is suffering
from worms. Kickapoo Worm Killer is
what you should get. This well known
remedy in lozenge form is pleasant to
take and expels the worms at once, the
cause of your child's suffering. Only
25c. at all druggists.

STORING CORN CROP.

Store Grain in Thoroughly Ventilated
Moisture-Proof Crib—Protect Stov-
er from Weather.

Whether corn stover is shredded or
not, it is of great importance that it
be well stored and not left long exposed
to the weather. The mistake is some-
times made of placing the hay crop in
stacks and barns and leaving the corn
stover in shocks in the field. The re-
verse is better, inasmuch as most kinds
of hay will not depreciate so rapidly
in feeding value and will keep better in
stacks and racks than corn stover. Un-
less placed under cover corn stover
should be fed in the fall and early win-
ter. If left exposed until February or
March it has little feeding value.

In the principal corn-producing
States the autumns are usually dry,
and corn fodder dries thoroughly in the
shocks and is shredded and stored in
barns or feed sheds with little danger
of heating or molding. The fodder
should not be wet when shredded and
stored, but damp days are preferable
for doing the hauling and shredding
because the blades are more pliable
and the fodder is therefore handled
with less waste. But in some sections,
especially in northern States, where
the corn is full of sap when cut, and
where damp fall weather prevails, much
care is necessary in storing corn fodder
or stover to prevent heating and mold-
ing. In such localities it should be
placed under cover in racks not more
than 6 or 8 feet in thickness, or, if
shredded, layers of dry straw several
inches deep should alternate with lay-
ers of the shredded stover. The depth
of the layers of stover can vary from
several inches to a foot or more, ac-
cording to its dryness when stored. The
dry straw will take up some of the
moisture from the stover and prevent
heating.

There was a time in the history of
the corn-producing belt when rail pens
were about the only available means
of storing the corn crop. Much to the
discredit of some corn growers this
method of storing is still in vogue, even
in sections where good means of
storage could be afforded at little ex-
pense. It is no uncommon sight to see
rail pen after rail pen filled with ears
of corn and without any cover, exposed
to all the rains and snows of winter,
and these in sections of the country
that produce the most corn and are
consequently most interested in higher-
priced corn. This corn remains in ap-
parently good condition during the cold
weather and is usually placed upon the
market in early spring. Filled with
water, it is not long after it is loaded
into box cars or vessels until it heats
and spoils. The installation of ele-
vators where such corn can be kiln
dried has been brought about by this
poor manner of storing the corn crop.
There is a general prejudice against
kiln dried corn, resulting from the fact
that kiln drying was first employed and
is at present employed to a very large
extent to prevent further heating and
fermentation of corn that was not al-
lowed to dry properly or was poorly
stored before being placed upon the
market. This state of affairs, which
results from allowing the corn to re-
main wet during the winter and neces-
sitates the removal of the water by an
expensive means, keeps the price of
corn lower than it would be if the corn
were allowed to dry in the fields and
were kept dry until placed upon the
market. Grain buyers would pay a bet-
ter price if the general supply of corn
reached them in a condition that would
insure its preservation without drying
and the resulting shrinkage.

In addition to affording thorough
ventilation to the stored grain and pro-
tection from driving rains, cribs should
be constructed in such a manner that
they can be filled and emptied with
the least possible labor. For level
ground double cribs with an elevated
driveway and approaches that will en-
able the loads to be driven through the
cribs and dumped or scooped out of the
wagons without any high pitching are
very satisfactory.

Protection from Insects, Mice, and
Rats.
In sections where insects are destruc-
tive to stored grain, cleanliness is of
value in preventing injury from this
source. Small quantities of grain should
not be left in the cribs during the sum-
mer, as they tend to harbor these pests.
Where insects are destructive to the
stored grain, it is a good practice to
dispose of the entire crop as early as
possible and clean the cribs thoroughly,
so that there are left few hiding places
and no food to carry the insects through
the summer. In southern localities,
where the weather is warm enough to
permit these pests to work throughout
the entire year, it is best to construct
the cribs so that they can be made prac-
tically airtight and then to treat the
crop with some insecticide such as car-
bonyl bisulphide. If this plan were thor-
oughly carried out the corn weevil
could be practically exterminated.

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they can be filled and emptied with
the least possible labor. For level
ground double cribs with an elevated
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tically airtight and then to treat the
crop with some insecticide such as car-
bonyl bisulphide. If this plan were thor-
oughly carried out the corn weevil
could be practically exterminated.

As a protection against rats, mice,
and sparrows, galvanized wire cribs are
coming into use. Wire netting of about
one-fourth inch mesh can also be suc-
cessfully used in the construction of
frame corner cribs. This wire netting can
be tacked to the inside of the uprights
of the crib, and the strips which con-

stitute the sides of the crib can also
be nailed on the inside of the uprights,
thus holding the wire netting in place.
As a floor, which should be 18 inches
or more from the ground, so as not to
afford a hiding place for rats, the wire
netting can be tacked to the sleepers
and the flooring nailed over to hold the
wire in place. For overhead protection
the wire netting is simply tacked to
the joists.

If cribs are built upon solid concrete
foundations through which rats can not
burrow no netting will be needed for
the floor, and the structure can be kept
near the ground. With ample roof pro-
tection and upper ventilation no dan-
ger from dampness need be feared.

Shrinkage.
The shrinkage that will take place
in a crib of corn from the time it is
erected in the fall until it is sold varies
so greatly in accordance with the
amount of moisture the corn contains
when placed in the crib, and also the
ventilation of the crib, that it is im-
possible to state a percentage of shrink-
age that will apply with certainty to
any particular crib of stored corn. Va-
rious tests show that the shrinkage in
cribbed corn approximates 15 per cent
for the first year and 20 per cent for
two years.

Corn that has not been kept dry dur-
ing the winter is usually disposed of in
early spring, for the reason that it is
likely to spoil upon the approach of
warm weather.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

T
Christ
a
PO
at
OXFORD
Bethel,
SCALY LEG OR S
By G. E. Conk
Scaly parasites sometime
eased condition of the leg
fowls the trouble being us-
to as scaly leg. The affec-
recognized by the enlarged
or crusty appearance of
feet, and when once dis-
should at once be taken
spreading through the flock.
Scaly Leg is present in
all flocks, unless special
been given to exclude it,
which cause it to pass from
another and naturally bot-
fowl will be affected and
same extent. Many fars-
tendered very unsightly k-
has been allowed to dev-
of effort being made tow-
day.
SYMPTOMS.
In the early stages of the
general health of the fowl
year to be affected but lat-
be considerable irritation,
bird to pick at the affected
become restless. As the
processes the accumulation
of the hock joint may cause
the diseased foot will mak-
for the bird to move at-
death actually resulting fr-
eases only occasionally, fow-
fected with scaly leg are
fable.
It is, therefore, a serious
to give the necessary
troubles of this kind wh-
appear in a flock for they
checked with very little of
the lookout for any unna-
ness of the legs with you
above all don't allow a
hen to brood chicks if you
the disease from spread-
young stock.
CAUSES.
The parasite, or mite as
times called, that causes sc-
cal confine its attacks to
at sometimes affects tur-
nats, partridges, and enge-
not been observed in duck-
The scientific name for th-
little worker is Sarcophaga
he starts operations by pen-
neath the epidermis scales
of the shank or upper part
burrowing into the flesh re-
lation causing a small bl-
pear, this later being rup-
scum which accumulates
forms a minute scale and
increase in number until in
mass of this honey-combed
raises the scales on the bl-
fles from their normal pos-
der the scales so formed,
side lays her eggs and the
10 days if conditions are
The young after passing thr-
sells reach their sexual ma-
help to increase the depos-
ment on the fowl's leg t-
water paria are continu-
standoned by the mites fol-
near the flesh, where the
moisture.
Thus it will be seen that
the trouble penetrating ven-
be used and the false sc-
removed during the treat-
TREATMENT.
Individual handling of i-
necessary to cure the disea-

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Maine

SCALY LEG OR SCABIES.

By G. E. Conkey.

Scab parasites sometimes cause a diseased condition of the legs and toes in fowls the trouble being usually referred to as scaly leg. The affection is easily recognized by the enlarged, roughened or crusty appearance of the legs and feet, and when once discovered steps should at once be taken to prevent its spreading through the flock.

Scaly Leg is present more or less in all flocks, unless special attention has been given to exclude it. The mites which cause it, to pass from one fowl to another and naturally both legs of the fowl will be affected and to about the same extent. Many farm flocks are rendered very unsightly because scaly legs have been allowed to develop without any effort being made towards its control.

SYMPTOMS.

In the early stages of the disease the general health of the fowl does not appear to be affected but later there may be considerable irritation, causing the bird to pick at the affected parts and to become restless. As the disease progresses the accumulation of scale about the hock joint may cause lameness, or the diseased feet will make it difficult for the bird to move about. While death actually resulting from the disease only occasionally, fowls badly affected with scaly leg are seldom profitable.

It is, therefore, a serious mistake not to give the necessary attention to troubles of this kind when they first appear in a flock for they can then be checked with very little effort. Be on the lookout for any unnatural roughness of the legs with your birds and above all don't allow a scaly legged hen to brood chicks if you want to keep the disease from spreading to your young stock.

CAUSES.

The parasite, or mite as it is sometimes called, that causes scaly leg does not confine its attacks to fowls only, but sometimes affects turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and game birds. It has not been observed in ducks nor geese.

The scientific name for this energetic little worker is *Sarcoptes mutans* and he starts operations by penetrating beneath the epidermic scales on the front of the shank or upper part of the foot. Burrowing into the flesh results in irritation, causing a small blister to appear, this later being ruptured. The serum which accumulates dries and forms a minute scale and these scales increase in number until later a large mass of this honey-combed formation raises the scales on the bird's legs or toes from their normal position. Under the scales so formed, the female mite lays her eggs and these hatch in 10 days if conditions are favorable.

The young after passing through several moults reach their sexual maturity and help to increase the deposit. As the crust on the fowl's leg thickens the outer parts are continuously being sloughed by the mites for a portion nearer the flesh, where there is more moisture.

Thus it will be seen that to overcome the trouble penetrating remedies must be used and the false scales continually removed during the treatment.

TREATMENT.

Individual handling of the birds is necessary to cure the disease and when

MARKETING PERISHABLES.

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Gives Special Attention to Problems in Distribution of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables.

In no other portion of the marketing field has the Office of Markets and Rural Organizations of the department found greater need for its studies and activities than in the marketing of perishable fruits and vegetables. With these easily damaged farm products extreme care in handling and speedy movement are essential at every stage of progress from producer to consumer. These requirements bring difficulties not encountered in the distribution of the more staple crops. Long hauls and refrigeration also are often necessary, and in some cases the products must be placed in cold storage. These factors add still further to the peculiar difficulty in the case of perishables of fulfilling the primary needs of efficient marketing—to place the products on the market at an advantageous time, in good condition, and under circumstances which will make their sale profitable to the producer.

As now organized, the production of perishable fruits and vegetables is a highly specialized agricultural industry. It is concentrated to a large extent in certain localities, but is conducted predominantly on a small-scale basis. Many of the regions devoted especially to trucking and fruit growing are situated far from market points. The industry in this specialized form came into existence when the growth of great cities necessitated the drawing of perishable food supplies from greater areas than the zone of farms in the immediate vicinity and when the extension of railroads made utilization of this greater area possible. Coupled with these two

far advanced some time will be required regardless of the method used. Taken right in the start one or two applications of a suitable remedy is all that is needed and the poultry raiser who cares anything for the condition of his flock will not allow the disease to get beyond the first stage. Where a few cases are noticed in a flock it is a good plan to apply a remedy to the legs of all the birds as a matter of precaution. There are reliable ready to use preparations on the market that are easily applied and that will be found very effective. Dipping the fowl's legs in coal oil is sometimes recommended, but the oil alone must be used with great care to prevent its getting into the feathers above the hock joint for it will burn the skin and may cause considerable damage. This would also be true with any strong disinfectant solution.

Whatever the preparation used, results will be considerably hastened if you soak the bird's legs a while in warm soap water to soften the scales before applying the remedy. Placing a small amount of disinfectant in the wash water is also a good plan.

Don't try to tear the scale from the bird's legs for this will leave a raw sore but in a bad case if there is any way you can remove this outer portion without causing the leg to bleed, it will be of considerable help. During the process of treatment remove the scales as fast as they soften or loosen as this allows the remedy to get closer to the seat of the trouble.

forces, making for the specialization and extension of truck and fruit growing in regions remote from market, has been a marked change in demand. With the growth of prosperity there has come an ever-increasing desire for food luxuries, and this has often taken the form of a demand for out-of-season fruits and vegetables. As a result, producing areas for perishables have been pushed into the extreme South and Southwest.

Since the growth of cities and railroads laid the foundation for the specialized production of fruits and vegetables for market, these commodities have occupied a place of growing importance on the American market until of the approximately 100 million tons of farm produce shipped by rail annually about 20 million tons belong to the perishable class. Among the farm products entering commerce by rail only the weighty grains now surpass the perishables in tonnage.

Fundamental Problems.

The problems in the marketing of this vast amount of perishables begin, as do most marketing problems, with production. The variety of the fruit or vegetable grown and the amount of this variety available often are important factors in shaping market demand and prices. The quality of the product, as influenced by choice of soil, fertilizers, and cultural methods, is another important consideration affecting marketing success.

Since the growing of perishable fruits and vegetables is on a relatively small-scale basis, while the large aggregate demands of the great market centers have brought about the existence of dealers who handle such produce only in large lots, the questions of production which later influence marketing can be dealt with satisfactorily in most cases only on a community basis. This fact and the recognition that many other problems in the marketing of perishables could be met satisfactorily only by steps which would give the small-scale activities of the producers some of the advantages of large-scale operations, led the Office of Markets and Rural Organization early in its work to advocate the cooperative organization of growers wherever conditions were favorable.

The needs for cooperative organization proved so fundamental when the office started its investigations that it was found possible to approach many of the general marketing problems through the organization work. In dealing with the cooperative organization phase of its investigations the Office has made intensive studies of numerous existing associations, analyzing their good and bad points. It has published a number of bulletins dealing with these questions and suggesting desirable forms of constitutions and by-laws, business methods, and activities that may be undertaken profitably.

Preparation for Shipment.

In addition to the marketing problems having their roots in production, many other perplexities concerned with distribution face the growers of perishables. Perhaps the most serious losses encountered are traceable to improper handling after the fruits or vegetables are ready to harvest for market. By faulty picking alone thousands of dollars are lost annually in nearly every community producing perishables for the market. The employment of careless, unskilled laborers, or the payment of harvesters on the basis of amount picked, often is a contributing factor. The products are handled roughly and the outer covering of many individual specimens is broken or bruised, making for ease of decay on the way to market.

Careful grading of the harvested produce is essential if they are to make a good appearance on the markets and are to secure a reasonable price. By failure properly to grade—that is, to cull out all bruised, diseased, and inferior products and to assemble the remainder according to size and quality—many producers add still further to the difficulty of marketing their commodities profitably and in many cases bring about serious losses.

Packing is usually the final step to be taken by the producer in preparation for shipment, and here also producers of perishables in many instances incur needless losses by their failure to perform the necessary action with proper care. Faulty packing may cause losses by permitting the fruits or vegetables to spill out of the containers or become damaged, or by producing such an unattractive appearance in the market that a good price can not be obtained. Not the least of the problems in connection with the packing of perishables is selection of containers of the proper type and dimensions which will give adequate protection and a desirable appearance to the commodities and at the same time will not be too costly.

Though packing in most cases completes the work of the producer preparatory to shipping, investigations of the department have demonstrated that there is another step that can be taken with profit when certain valuable products are to be shipped under refrigeration for long distances. This is the precooling of the packed fruits or vegetables by blasts of very cold air immediately before or just after they have been placed in the refrigerator cars. When perishables at their normal tem-

perature are stored in a refrigerator car under ordinary conditions, the limited quantity of ice used is unable to chill the products for several days. The results are that during this period the products continue to ripen and in many cases begin to decay before a low enough temperature is reached to prevent such deterioration. When precooling is practiced, this highly dangerous period is shortened, the fruit reaching a low temperature more rapidly. Precooling obviously can not be practiced by small-scale individual shippers, but would be profitable in many cases to cooperative associations. It has proved particularly valuable to such associations in the shipment of oranges from California across the continent.

Solving Problems of Preparation.

While individual producers of perishable fruits and vegetables often may improve with some profit their own methods of preparing commodities for market, especially in the case of crops the production of which is highly specialized, probably the most valuable improvements to the industry as a whole will come through standardization which will make the betterments uniform over units of considerable extent, if not throughout the country. Conditions surrounding the modern marketing of perishable fruits and vegetables, make especially desirable the standardization of output, supplies, equipment, and operating methods. Orders for produce often are placed when great distances separate buyer and seller or when for other reasons it is impossible for the purchaser to see the commodities. Since the purchaser must then rely on name and description of grades as indications of size and quality, fair dealing and the satisfaction of customers will be promoted by the use of terms having definite, generally understood meanings.

Standardization of containers also is desirable, since commodities often are offered by the crate or box; and unless these terms mean a definite amount, confusion and loss will occur frequently. Information which may be obtained as to the amounts of different quantities of a certain product on the market also can not be accurate so long as quality and quantity terms vary in meaning with localities. While much inaccuracy continues to exist the data on which prices must be estimated will be untrustworthy.

Standardization in grading and packing would reduce loss from decay by excluding punctured and bruised products from contact with sound ones and by affording better protection. Regrading at market points, now very often a necessary and expensive step, also could be done away with largely if standardization were generally in effect.

Results of Standardization in Specific Industries.

The advantages to be gained from standardized handling, grading, and packing are shown strikingly by results obtained in the California citrus industry. Large losses took place on almost every shipment to eastern markets in the earliest days of the industry, when practically all activities were on an individualistic basis. Many such losses were due to transportation defects, but it became recognized that an appreciable part of the trouble arose from the failure to grade and pack the fruit properly. Cooperative organizations arose and carried on this grading and packing work to a considerable extent. Losses were materially reduced, but not to the point felt to be desirable. Investigations begun by the department shortly after 1900 disclosed the fact that careless picking was chiefly responsible for the remaining losses. Picking, as well as grading and packing, was then standardized practically throughout the industry and losses were brought down to a very satisfactory minimum.

Recent investigations by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the cantaloupe-growing industry have shown the need for standardization in the handling of this product also. Losses were found to occur from the failure carefully to select the melons for size and quality, from packing them loosely and unattractively in crates, and from the use of containers of haphazard sizes and shapes. On the other hand, it was found that producers of cantaloupes who took extreme care in handling, grading, and packing had practically no losses and found a ready sale for their product. Studies in the marketing of berries, peaches, and other perishable products have emphasized further the general need for standardization and the desirable results that flow from its adoption to even a limited extent.

The Office, in studying the standardization problems involved in the marketing of these perishable products, also has gathered information in regard to the ways in which the problems are being met in various localities. A bulletin has been issued on this phase of marketing cantaloupes, and bulletins on grading, packing, and shipping other fruits and vegetables will follow. The Office also is compiling a digest of State laws on standardization and on weights and measures used in marketing.

In bringing about a general adoption of standardized supplies and methods in marketing, cooperative associations of growers, it is believed, may be relied on as important factors. Such organiza-



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Manila Tablets are the ideal laxative. They form no habit and have no unpleasant effects. Your druggist can supply you. The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

tions can extend uniform practices over important producing areas. On a larger scale, standardization may be effected through national organizations. In 1912, Congress established a standard barrel for shipping apples in interstate commerce, and a law enacted at the last session of Congress prescribes standard baskets of the Climax type for the interstate shipment of grapes, peaches, and other fruits.

Transportation of Perishables.

Assuming that the producer of perishable fruits or vegetables has solved the dominant problem of all in marketing, and one which must be treated separately—the finding of a market—he will need, after the preparation of his products, to take up the problems relating to transportation. Here he will meet again the limitations of small-scale operations, for he will find the securing of the necessary rolling stock, refrigerator cars, speedy shipment, and advantageous rates to be, in general, the more difficult in proportion as his shipments are less than car lots. The latter are the usual freight units, and to obtain facilities for smaller shipments is, in most cases, difficult and always relatively expensive. As a matter of fact, when the distance involved is more than 500 or 600 miles, the physical limitations surrounding the transportation of less than carload shipments of any kind make it quite out of the question to transport any highly perishable commodity in less than carload lots. While some producers have made a success up to such distances of individual, parcel-post, express, and freight shipments, for the most part the conditions to be met in marketing perishables with other than relatively short hauls have compelled growers either to sell to local buyers who assemble large quantities or to join cooperative associations of producers who assemble and ship on their own account.

The character of the physical equipment of the railroads and their services largely affects the success of the truck and fruit grower far from market. Shipments of perishables usually are made merely under ventilation in cool weather, but in warm weather refrigerator cars, carefully iced, must be employed. The age, type, and condition of these cars greatly affect their efficiency. Even the best of them must be packed in a certain manner and not above a certain height to insure the preservation of their perishable content. Failure to refill ice bunkers at proper intervals, delays, or rough switching may cause losses in transit, even to well-packed perishables. The shipper himself may contribute to losses in transit by ordering too frequent changes of destination or diversions while the car is on its way, thus causing delays in reaching the ultimate market.

The Office of Markets and Rural Organization is investigating all phases of these transportation problems in marketing and finds that the producer may take several steps toward their solution. He may grow and even develop varieties of fruits or vegetables which will remain in good condition for long periods, and so will stand better than the usual varieties the delays and rough handling to which shipments may be subjected before reaching the consumer. The producer also may pick, grade, and pack his products with especial care, making them in this way more resistant to adverse conditions.

Studies also are being made of terminal and transfer facilities of railroads as they affect economy of time, labor, and cost in the movement of perishables. In general, the Office is seeking to familiarize shippers with the problems of transportation companies and is seeking to inform the companies in regard to the problems of shippers to the end that both may cooperate for efficiency.

The losses of perishable fruits and vegetables are not due solely to the mechanical operations of marketing—handling at producing points, on cars, and at the market. The intangible machinery of supply and demand causes the heaviest losses, bringing about violent price fluctuations and producing gluts during which carload after carload of products, held until spoiled, must be thrown away at a dead loss.

The term "glut" may be defined as any supply of a perishable commodity on a market more than sufficient to meet the demand at a price which will pay the bare cost of production and marketing. With high-priced winter-grown vegetables, a glut may occur when a relatively small supply is in the market.

The more usual glut, however, is that which physically swamps the market at the height of the producing season. Such gluts as the latter may be of either of two types, caused in the one case by overproduction, and in the other by under distribution. In the former case, tremendous crops actually create a supply that the demand of all existing markets in reach can not absorb; in the latter, an excessive supply is dumped in a single market or group of markets, while other market points to which the produce might have been sent are insufficiently provided.

Whether anything can be done to better glutted market conditions and minimize the losses to producers and dealers will depend on the type of glut existing. Some phases of the problems go back to production and preparation for shipment. One fact which the investigations of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization have emphasized is that even during severe general gluts of a commodity, strictly first-class lots often may be sold profitably. Indications that such gluts are impending, therefore, should be a signal for the producer to grade more strictly than ever.

The gluts due to faulty distribution may be prevented when it is possible for shippers to keep accurately informed as to supplies at various market points. Even when such gluts have occurred, it may be possible to better conditions by finding near-by points which may absorb some of the surplus and by sending as many cars as possible of the oversupplied product to such localities.

By surveys in producing areas and market centers, the Office of Markets and Rural Organization has gathered as many data as possible in regard to supply and demand for perishables and, by making the results of its investigations public, hopes better to correlate the two primary forces in marketing. The normal consuming power of numerous markets for certain products has been ascertained and the data have been furnished to shippers with excellent results. This work will be extended. At the same time observations have been made of the market surplus of produce in certain shipping areas. The most direct work of the Office toward the solution of problems relating to supply and demand of perishables, however, has been through its market news service, which already has been discussed.

U. S. HEALTH NOTES.

A recent investigation made by the U. S. Public Health Service in connection with studies of rural school children showed that 49.3 per cent had defective teeth, 21.1 per cent had two or more missing teeth, and only 16.9 per cent had had dental attention. Over 14 per cent never used a tooth brush, 63.2 per cent used one occasionally and only 27.4 per cent used one daily. Defective teeth reduce physical efficiency. Dirty, suppurating, egg-toothed mouths are responsible for many cases of heart disease, rheumatism, and other chronic afflictions. The children are not responsible for the neglected state of their teeth. The ignorant and careless parent is to blame for this condition—a condition which hampers mental and physical growth and puts a permanent handicap on our future citizens. School teachers can and are doing much in inculcating habits of personal cleanliness on the rural school child but this will fall of the highest accomplishment unless parents cooperate heartily and continuously. This is a duty which we owe our children.

WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD

Give it attention, avoid exposure, be regular and careful of your diet, also commence taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It contains Pine-Tar, Antiseptic Oils and Balsams. It is slightly laxative. Dr. King's New Discovery eases your cough, soothes your throat, and bronchial tubes, checks your cold, starts to clear your head. In a short time you know your cold is better. It's the standard family cough syrup in use over 40 years. Get a bottle at once. Keep it in the house as a cold insurance. Sold at your druggist. Adv.

"Johnny," asked the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what is meant by the story of the Good Samaritan?"

"Yes'm," answered Johnny. "It means when I am in trouble my neighbors must help me out."

